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TUNAMÅL WORDS

Dialect of Stora Tuna Parish, South Dalarne, Sweden

The following *Tunamål* dialect words have been furnished me by three natives[1] of Borlänge, Stora Tuna socken, in Southern Dalarne, Sweden. It has seemed to me that they are of such interest as to warrant publication. The list contains about 200 words, with occasional illustrative phrases; many of them have not, so far as I know, been recorded before in Swedish dialects; others have here a meaning which differs from the one the same word has elsewhere. Some cases of more common words have been included on account of their form in the Tuna dialect. The words have been gathered piecemeal, and pronunciation and exact use carefully considered for each new addition to the list.

I realize the desirability of always having Swedish dialect material transcribed according to the system of the Swedish Dialect Society; this has, however, not been possible in this case. I have, therefore, employed the usual simpler notation,[2] retaining in one case the historical writing (see below). Long vowels are indicated; close *e* is written *e*, close *o* = *o;* open *e* = *ę*, and open *o* = *ǫ; ä* represents a mixed vowel as *ę* but a mid-mixed (*ę* is high mixed); *i*, close and open, will be printed *i;* thick *l* will be indicated by **black** type; the so-called "tje"-sound (palatalized *k* and *t*, whether prepalatal or dentipalatal) will be written tch medially, but *kj* and *tj* initially. My informants speak in these cases a sound that is intermediate but nearer prepalatal, i. e., the place of articulation is but slightly anterior to that of Swedish *j;* the *sh*-sound, in which the *s*-quality is less heard than in English,[3] is here written *sj;* a long consonant will be so indicated by doubling; long *sj* is written *ssj*.

The abbreviations will be readily understood. The older gender designations masculine, feminine, and neuter (*m.*, *f.*, *n.*)

[1] Sigurd Norberg, Martin Jansson of Chicago and Agnes Theander of Borlänge, Sweden. The major part of the words are from Mr. Jansson, with whom I went over very carefully the use of all words in the list.

[2] Approximately that of the American Dialect Society.

[3] It is, as in the Bergslag dialects of Värmland, an aspirated dorso-velopalatal fricative.

will be used. In references to Swedish dialects or provinces I have often employed the short abbreviations of Rietz: *Svenskt Dialekt Lexicon* (*SvDL.*); it is then to be observed that *Vm* = *Västmanland*, and *Värml.* = *Värmland*.[4] In references to Norwegian dialects or districts I have retained the abbreviations of Ross: *Norsk Ordbok*. East Norwegian and West Norwegian will be written ENw. and WNw., respectively; Swedish is written Sw. Southwestern is therefore always *southw.*; also northwestern = *northw.* NSw. = New Swedish (*Ny svensk*). Words from *Dalmålet*[5] will be cited in normal spelling.

It is now nearly forty years ago since Adolf Noreen's *Dalmålet* appeared. It is fitting to call to mind again in this connection this work by the great pioneer in Swedish dialect investigation. There had been evidenced dialect interest now and then in Sweden before that. Indeed the impulse toward the systematic study of Swedish dialects dates from 1872. And it was another "Noreen" namely, O. E. Norén, from whom the impulse[6] came. There had been other accounts of dialects published;[7] but A. Noreen's were the earliest accounts which emphasized the need of detail records of dialect speech and to offer such a study of a single dialect. During the summer of 1876 he studied on the spot the dialect of north Värmland, a stipend having been granted him for that purpose by *Värmlands naturhistoriska- och fornminnesförening*. Part of the results of these studies were published in the *Uppsala universitets årsskrift*, 1877, under the title *Fryksdalsmålets ljudlära;* the words themselves were published in his *Ordbok öfver Fryksdalsmålet*, an undertaking which also was financed by the fornminnes förening mentioned. The latter work included,

[4] I quote *Älfdalen*, however, not *Elfdalen*, as Rietz. Where not quoting I follow the present spelling.

[5] See below.

[6] Of O. E. Norén's work the reader may find a brief account in *De svenska landsmålen*, I, 1878, p. 2. There will also be found, pp. 8-9, the main facts regarding Professor Carl Säve's inspiring work at Upsala and the founding of the *Förening för nordisk språk- och fornkunskap*. The author is G. Djurklou.

[7] A presumably fairly complete list is printed in *Dalmålet*, I, pp. 10-19.

furthermore, an *Ordlista från Värmlands Älfdal*, for the most part from Dalby *socken*, in the same northernmost part of Värmland. The results of fuller studies of the Dalby dialect were then issued as *Dalbymålets ljud ock böjningslära* in Vol. I of the *Svenska landsmålen* series in 1879.[8] In the same volume of *SvL.*, Noreen contributes a study of *Fårömålets Ljudlära* (pp.283–369), a dialect of the northern part of the Island of Gothland, and possibly its most interesting idiom. In subsequent years there followed in quick succession similar studies of other regions by new investigators. The account of the Dalarne dialect referred to above appeared in 1881–82 in Vol. IV of *Svenska landsmålen* under the title: *Inledning till Dalmålet*, pp. 23, and *Ordlista öfver dalmålet*, pp. 240. From the preface we learn that the material was gathered in considerable part by Noreen in northern Dalarne in the summer of 1880, about 2,500 of the total 3,000 words the list contains; this had later been augmented from among north Dalarne students at Upsala University. The parishes represented are Orsa, by about half of the material, then Mora and Älvdal; local variations within each are frequently indicated. The landsmål alphabet is used.[9]

In the introductory pamphlet, pp. 1–10, an account is given of *Dalmål*. Noreen finds that within the province of Dalarne there are two easily distinguished dialect-forms. As the first he delimits that of Kopparbärgs bärgslag (Kopparbärgs, Näsgårds, Säters läns and Västerbärgslags fögderier), i.e., the *bärgslagsmål;* as the second form there are the "valley" dialects proper: Öster- ock Västerdalarna, which is the so-called *egentliga dalmålet*. The dialect division of the bailiwick of Nedansiljan (below Lake Siljan) in Österdalarna shows a transitional form (toward Bergslag dialect) and Noreen would call it *nedre dalmålet*. The most characteristic *dalmål* is that

[8] The two initial numbers are: 1, by G. Djurklou, an introductory article on earlier studies of Swedish dialects (9 pp.), and 2, by J. A. Lundell, who contributed to the series his fundamental work on: *Det svenska landsmålsalfabetet*, 158 pp.

[9] This had been adopted since the earlier publications; it is, therefore, not used in the Fryksdal treatise.

of Upper Siljan bailiwick, from which about half of the material in Noreen's study is taken.

Following this classification and terminology it will be necessary in any discussion to bear in mind that *nedre dalmålet* is the Lower or Nether Dalarne sub-dialect, belonging, however, within the North Dalarne dialect, i.e., the Dalarne dialect proper. The rest of South Dalarne (observe, esp. south of Dalälven), which may be called "South Dalarne dialect" specifically, forms a part of the eastern extremity of the Bergslagsmål—the Bergslag dialect.

Stora Tuna socken lies within Kopparbärgs bärgslag. The parish is situated south by southwest of Falun, immediately south of the Dal River (Dalälven); Borlänge is the central town of the parish. The parish numbered some 20,000 people five years ago.[10] It is bounded by the following parishes: Aspeboda, Gagnef, Grungärde, Silfbärg, Gustaf, and Forsång. The dialect is, thus, a Bergslag dialect; locally it is called *tunamål.*[11] Until a few years ago Borlänge was a municipal *samhälle,* but is now a *köping.* It owes its importance largely to its proximity to the steel works of Domnarvet. These employ between eight and ten thousand men. Borlänge is also a marketplace for the farming population of the surrounding country. It is an important railroad center, Bergslagsbanan and Södra Dalarnes järnväg intersecting at Borlänge. To what extent the conditions here noted may have obliterated somewhat pure dialect pronunciation of Tunamål I would not venture to say.

I may add here that the Bärgslag dialect of Värmland was, twenty years ago,[12] made the subject of an investigation by Gottfrid Kallstenius in an Upsala doctorate dissertation. I am not aware of any study of the inflections of the Värmland, i.e.,West Bergslag, dialect, nor of any separate study of South Dalarne dialect or the very closely related dialect of North Västmänland. On the east our dialect exhibits several interest-

[10] So given by Mr. Janssen.

[11] The rest of East Bergslag dialect is that of North Västmanland.

[12] 1898-1900 during the summers. The work was published in 1902 under the title: *Värmländska Bärgslagsmålets Ljudlära.* Pp. 195 and two maps.

ing points in common with the dialect of south Gestrikland and western Uppland.[13]

The Tunamål words are as follows:

alnakka, *f.*, almanac. NSw. *almanack(a)*; also, "nysv. hvardagsspr. *allnacka;* vissa trakter," *Svenska Akademiens Ordbok* (*SAO*), I, Column 1125. The form *alnacka* is first recorded from *Columbus Ordeskjötsel* (1678) together with the form *almanack*. In Lind's *Ordabok på tyska och svänska* (1749) *allnache* is given but designated as vulgar. In Noreen's *Dalmålet* the Moramål forms seem nearest to Tuna, but by the side of this appear also others, as *almanaka* and *anak*.

aptētchę, *n. def.*, the drugstore. NSw. *apoteket*. A form with *ch* is recorded from Palma for 1610, *SAO*, col. 2003, and the form *aptek* from Castren for 1846. Tuna indef. is *aptek*.

assint, *pron.*, nothing. NSw. *alls intet*. The form is recorded by Rietz, *SvDL.*, for Norrbotten, Västerbotten and western Dalarne; *Dalm.* gives *asint* for Orsamål.

bagäboa, *f. def.*, the bakery. NSw. *bagarbutik* or *bagarbod*. Our word is, of course, the same as *bagarbodan, f. def.*[14] The Tuna form is a hybrid which has assumed the *g* of NSw. *bagarbod, bageri,* and *bagare*. Elsewhere in Dalarne the vb. and all compounds and derivatives exhibit only *k* forms, it would seem. As to the form see *SAO* under *bagare;* earlier forms in Söderwall's *Ordbok öfver svenska medeltidspråket*.

bęggla, to stare at from curiosity. Ex.g., *ho stog ve fönsträ å beggla mens vi jikk föbi*. Rietz, *SvDL.*, gives *begla*, "stå ock gapa," from w. Dalarne, and *bögling*, noun, "en som har stora ögon ock ser stinnt ut," from Mora and Älvdalen, where also the adj. *böglun*, "som ser stinnt ut," is used. *Böglas*, vb., "se stinnt ut," is cited for the same regions. Rietz regards the two words (that with *e* and that with *ö*) as identical and evidently *bögla* as the earlier. The latter he seems to refer to the noun *bög*, "skinnsäck," etc. The meaning of *bögla* would then originally be "to look like a puffed-out bag, stand with puffed

[13] See, e.g., *Sveamålen*, by Bengt Hesselman, Upsala, 1905, pp. 4, 28, and elsewhere.

[14] Old Swedish *-boðan*. The word appears extensively in Swedish place-names also in the form *-boda* or *-bo*.

out, staring eyes." But the West Dalarne word *begla* is defined, "stå och gapa," which suggests that the fundamental idea is that of stupidity, looking stupid, or something like that. Whether the West and South Dalarne words, which seem to be identical, may be identified with the North Dalarne *bögla*, is not wholly certain. Noreen gives the forms: *böglas*, "glo stint," Älvdal, *bögel*, *böglä*, Mora, and *bäiläs* for Orsa; and he also gives the noun *bög*, *pl. böęr*, "skinnsäck," Älvdal *bög*, Mora, *beg(e)*, Orsa.[15] The Orsa form *beg* is to be noted; on the other hand it seems significant that our verb is not *begla* in Orsa but *bäiläs*. For the development *älg*>*ög* in North Dalarne, we may compare *tälgą*, which becomes *tøa*, *tøia*, in Älvdalen, *tøiä and tęiä* in Mora and *teja* in Orsa (note also in the last: the pret. *tegdä*, pp. *tekt*).[16] It is to be observed that *bøg*, *n.*, and *bøgla*, *bøglas*, are purely North Dalarne forms; with these is also to be mentioned *bøgling*, "en som har stora ögon och ser stinnt ut," Mora and Älfd. (Rietz). The ordinary Sw. d. form is *bälga* or some form with *l* and the common meaning is: "vredgas, se stint ut"; cp. *bölkes*, "se ond, bös ut," Gothland, *bältjäs*, Norrb, Västerb. *bälga*, Sörmland, Öland, *bålja*, Hälsingl, etc.[17]

I refer Tunamål *beggla*, w. Dalarne *begla*, more immediately to another group localized further in e. and southw. Norw. dialects. Of this Aasen gives the word *begla*, and Ross records this form for Innherred and Östlandet in eastern Norway and for Jæderen and Dalarne in southw. Norway (adding "og flere," ie. dialects). Ross defines "kludre," and cites (with a query) *bägle bort Tia*, for Östlandet, and the adj. *beglen*, "kludrende," for "Jäderen, Dalarne og fl." There are also *u* and *a* forms as: *bugla bort Tia*, Ö Tel, and *bagla*, cited for Tel. Now these Norw. d. words and others given by Ross combine often the idea of activity with that of clumsiness and stupidity. This is a semantic development out of the semantic complex: "stare in wonderment," or "stare stupidly, stand and gape."

[15] *Dalmålet*, p. 30.

[16] *Dalmålet*, p. 202.

[17] The original meaning is probably (as Rietz) "uppblåsas." Cp. *bälgstinn*, adj., *bukstinn*, "uppblåst," Västerb.

The latter is approximately represented by the South and West Dalarne *bęggla*, stare, "stå och gapa."[18]

biväring, *m.*, recruit. The root seems to be OSw. *ver.* man. If so it is the same as *viring*, which, as a Kalmar Län dialect word, means "barnunge, liten stackare, sötunge" (Rietz); also *pojk-viring*, "half-stor pojke." For the formation, *mannsing* <*mann* is compared. We would then have to assume a similar formation for Dalarne in 1, the meaning: "young man," then 2, soldier (since the soldier was usually a young man). We would still have to explain the prefix. To the countryman the soldier might come to be definitely associated with the nearby town, where the garrison was located; and so the prefix *bi-* might be the word *by*, hence *byväring*. In this connection observe such formations as *bying* "invånare i en by," Västergötland and Småland (Rietz); also in the meaning: 'neighbor in a town.' By the influence of such a word in Dal. and such words as *byaman*, *bylag*, etc., but perhaps especially other combinations of *by* with a word meaning "young man" (cp. modn *by-dräng*,[19] *by-pojke*, etc.), *byväring* might have arisen as the regular form for older *väring*. If this is the origin of the word the formation is possibly not modern. The word *by* is *by* in Älvdalsmål and Moramål, but *bi* in Orsamål (also, in the last: *byföra*=*bifera*), and *bygga*=*bidza* (*Dalm.*, p. 29).

bussi, *adj.*, clumsy. E.g., *dä vä en bussi kamp*, "that is a clumsy old horse." See *böslutt*.

bärning, *m.*, a "carrying" or "bringing" of soup, pudding or porridge by some neighboring woman to the sick mother after childbirth, i.e., the food so brought. E.g., *gå mä bärning*. From *bära*, to carry.

bötcha, to wash clothes, "klappa klärna" at the brook or river in the old-fashioned way. *Dalm.* gives *bötsa*, "stänka vatten med skopa" (Mora). NSw. *böka*. The vb. is *betja* in Hälsingl.; also *bötję*. Nw. d. *böykja*, "koge i lud," Aasen, cited for Hallingdal; also *böka* in Nw. diall.

[18] Possibility of semantic influence of *biglana*, "to stare, stare long at," is to be considered but this word is recorded only for southw. Norw. diall. and precisely here this meaning is not evidenced for *begla*.

[19] Rietz gives *by-dräng*, *m.*, "bisittare under ordningsmannen i en by," Öland.

böslutt, cumbersome. Ross gives *bys(y')*,[20] adj., "buus, fremplumpende," for southw. Norway and Vestfold in e. Norway, citing the form *bös* for Hedemarken.

duppa, *tr.*, to dip (as cake or toast into coffee). See *kaffi-duppa*. NSw. *doppa*, and variously in dial. usage: *dippa, dyppa, döppa*, etc. As far as I can find *duppa* or *duppä* is recorded for Vg. Mp., and in this meaning especially in Trondhjem, Norway.

Dömnärä, Domnarvet village and factory.

dūsa, to swing.

ęlla, to build a fire, fire up.

ęlln, *m. def.*, the fire.

farstu, hallway. NSw. förstuga. Cp. *fasstu*, do., Västerg., *Ant. T. f. Sv. II*, p. 162.

fäiin, fäijin, *adj.*, glad. Used with *å*, as: *ja ä fäiin å mä dä*, I am glad to see you go; good riddance! In *Dalm.* Mora forms are nearest.

fęmma, a bill of five kroner; a five-spot in cards.

fīn, *adj.*, good, excellent. This use recorded in *SvDL.* for Kalmar and Öland.

fjǫlla, to behave in a silly or foolish way.

fjǫlla, *f.*, silly, lightheaded woman.

fjäling, *m.*, quarter of a mile. Also *fjälingväg*.

fjälla, girl. Cp. *fjalt*, "liten pilt," Halland, and *fjälta*, "löpa smått som små barn. Ög." (Rietz). However, Sw. d. *fjäla*, conceal, cover up, Kalmar, is used in the phrase *fjäla på sig*," put on a great deal of clothes," in some regions (Blekinge), or *fjälla på sig* (Kalmar). The Tuna word may be this, in which case it means "the one who puts on much clothes,"> "the one who dresses up a good deal." Cp. discussion of *flicka*, *JEGPh.*, XII, pp. 83–86. *Fjälla* is somewhat slangy.

flāka, *m.*, a two-wheeled wagon. Literally "a flat arrangement." The word is used (forms *flake, flaka*, etc.) for various objects in Sw. diall., but not as here.

flęssa, to be boisterous (mostly of children). Cp. *flasa*, "häftigt springa," Hälsingl., and *flas*, "oskicklig glädtighet." Vb. Hs., etc. (Rietz), and a great many words with initial *fl*,

[20] i.e., open *y*.

varying vowels and *s* or *s*-combinations, signifying "boisterous conduct," as: *flaksa*, "hoppa och springa," Hs. *flokks*, "storgaper." G. Sk.; *flamsa*, do, Dls., Vm., Nk., Ög., *flansa.*, Sm. Kl., Bl.

flīna, to smile, grin; *flina så goa*, "give one a good smile." N. Sw. flina, giggle, titter; weep; in Sw. dialt. these and somewhat different meanings. In the sense of "smile" as in Tuna I have not found it used anywhere, but it may be.

flǭbusä, *m.*, a hard worker, one who tears ahead and works fast. Cited for Uppland (*flåbuse*) as meaning "den som illa handterar hästar." Literally a "flayer of hides."

flǭsa, to pant.

föisä, *n. def.*, cowbarn. Rietz gives *fjås*, *fjös*, "fähus, ladugård", only for Dal., and the cpds.: *fjås-*, *fjäs-* and *fjös-glugg*, for Älvdalen and Mora, Böle, and Malung respectively. The forms *fojs* and *föis* are given for Norrb.and Ångerm. and *föjs* also for Halland and Värml. *Dalm.* cites forms in *io*, *io*, and *iö*.

förning, *m.* Same meaning as *bärning* above.

gāli, *adv.*, very. *Gāli gött*, *gāli vakkęrt*, *gāli noga*. *Dalm.* gives *galin*, *adj.*, "som är på tok" for Älvdal and *gali*, *adv.*, "på tok" for Orsa. *SvDL.* does not cite above use. It is a use of a strong intensive modifier that is paralleled often enough, as: *voldsomt vakker*, Nw.; *fælande glad*, Nw. d.; *knasande* or *hoggande fin.*, Nw. d., etc.,[21] and such an English combination as: "frightfully interesting." In emphatic expression *rasende vakker* would not at all be impossible in Christiana Nw. Our word has thick *l*, hence not the same as *gålit*, etc., "ready," discussed by Hesselman, *Sveamålen*, p. 24. It is, however, possible that contamination has taken place in the two words in Dalarne.

gnęssa, to be restless, fidgety, said of a child.

gospiga, a daughter who is an only child. Cp. *goskula*, "kvinnlig universalarfvinge" (*Dalm.* for Orsa).

gospilt, a son who is an only child. Cp. *gos-gosse*, "manlig universalarfvinge" (*Dalm.* for Älvdalen).

[21] For other examples see my discussion of "Forbindelsen, *adverb paa—nde +adjiktiv* i norske dialekter" in *Maal og Minne*, Christiania, 1919, pp. 27-31.

gangsfluga, a native of Gagnef socken.

gössä, boy. NSw., *gosse.*

grīna, to cry, bawl. Rietz renders "gråta, halfgråta," for *grina-gren-grint.* Österg., and *grina-grinade* or *grinte,* Mp. Hs. Nk., etc., otherwise in Sw. diall. mainly "*skratta;* vara arg, skrika; gnägga." *Dalm.* gives *gräina str. vb.*" grina, gråta," for Älfdalen (cp. *greina, str. vb.* southw. Nw., Ross). In West Norw. diall. the regular form is *grina-grain-grenę,* meaning "cry (aloud), bawl." For ENw. Ross gives *grena(ee)* "lee uanstandigt," and for this meaning and that of: "to make a wry face," Aasen gives *grina* for ENw. My informant says such a use as *grina op sä,* "set up a grin," is rare in Tuna.

gumsä, *m.*, a male lamb. NSw., *gumse,* a ram.

gå däja, get away from there!

hāku, *f.*, chin. NSw., *haka. Dalm.* gives *oko,* Älfdal and Mora. Rietz cites *haku, häku* and *höku* for Västerb. Nw. diall. show a great variety of forms, almost exclusively the original oblique case-form in *-u* or *-o* (*u*)*: haku,* Östl., *huku,* N. Gbr., *hookoo,* Totn., etc. In WNw. usually *hǫka.*

hāsa, to slide, as on ice or down hill on snow. An old proverb cited in *SvDL.*, p. 247, for Västerb. and Uppl. says: *den hasande köm lika fort som den rasande.* Rietz defines: "gå och draga fötterna efter sig." See further Rietz under *has,* "ben."

havlu, *adj.*, happy.

himmęn, *m.*, heaven. *Dalm.* and *SvDL.* give only forms with final *l* for Älvdalen, etc. A form *himin* is given in *SvDL.* for Småland, quoting Lagergren: *Samlingar till en ordbok öfver småländska landskapsmälen* (Ms.). Ross cites *heemin* for Österd., mentioning specifically Oos and L. Elvdalen. Aasen knows no form with *-n,* but he quotes a cpd. based on this form: *himnaleite,* "Horizonten," for Jæderen.

hink, *m.*, pail. Same as NSw. *hink,* lever, swing-bar. Between these two lies the word given by Rietz: *hink, m.*, "en stolpe med häfstång m. m. hvarmed vatten uphemtas ur brunnen," and he adds: "nästan allm." Rietz also gives the verb *inka* and *hinka,* "uppfordra vatten med detta redskap, Österg." Not used, so far as I can see, in Nw. dialects (*hinka,*

"to go home," however, both ON. and Nw. diall. and *hinkra*, Nw. d. and Icel., "to halt").

huppa, to jump. Sw. d. usually *hoppa* (as NSw.) or *hyppja*, but *SvDL.* cites *huppa* for Småland adding: "vissa socknar i östra härad." In Nw. d., too, *hoppa* and *hypja* are rather more common and with special meanings, but *huppa* appears in Vestfold, Follo, and Smaalenene in E. Norway. The form does not appear in North Dalarne.[22] According to Hesselman the *u* in this and certain other words is one of the features Dalarne has in common with Uppland and Gästrikland, *Sveamålen*, p. 61.

hȳtchi., *f.*, old witch, hag. The medial vowel is perhaps half-long. The source is *huk*, "squatting position," and a vb. *hykja*, which in Nw. diall., besides "to sit squatting," also means "to crouch or stand in bent-over position." The Sw. dial. of Småland has the corresponding vb. *hyka*, "draga sig undan af skrämsel" (Rietz). In Söndmöre, Norway, they say *en Hyk* for "en sammenfalden eller sammenkrøben Figur. En som hyker" (Ross).

håll tä gōa! make yourself at home! help yourself!

hässję gubbə, the pole of a hay-drying arrangement or field-rack. Thick poles are set into the ground; they have five holes in them in which pins are put and on these the horizontal sticks (*stö*) are laid. For distribution of *hässję* see *SvDL.*, and (for Nw. diall.) Ross. *SvDL.* citations are mostly for Dalarne, Västerbotten, and Hälsingland, but the generality of the vb. is noted. In Norway quite general. For the poles *SvDL.* cites various cpds.: *hässje-stad*, Ångerm., *häsi-ståd*, Västerb., *hässje-stänger*, etc. The Tuna cpd. seems not recorded elsewhere. *Hässje-stö*, the slender top or horizontally laid stakes of the field-rack, is of course used.

hässję-roa. Same as *hassję-gubbę*, but used less. Not in *SvDL.*, but Ross gives it for several East Nw. dialects. The forms are *hesjeroa*, *hesjeroe*, Röros, *hesjerøe*, Guldal, *hisjroo*, pl., *-rooaa*, Innherred, *hesjeraie*, Österd. *Hesjeroa*, the Röros form,

[22] However, cp. the Älvdalen compound *stjinupa*, *Dalm.*, p. 158, and note 6, p. 159.

Ross suggests = *hessje troda*, but the *-a* forms are either def. sg. or indef. plurals. Yet it is possible, of course, that when *-troa* had become *-roa* the *a*-ending should here and there have come to be felt as the plural or def. f. sg. ending. However, this is probably not the explanation of *-roa*, for the form *-troa* should have maintained itself somewhere. We evidently have to do with a form in *ro* or something like it. The source is evidently *raa*, *f.*, "tyk stang" (Aasen), which is cited with varying *aa-* and *a*-forms from southern and southw. Norway by Ross, but which shows the form *roo*, def. *rooa*, and pl. *rooe* in Strinda and Fosen in eastern Norway. Further *rooe* is cited for Guldal and Røros and *roo*, def. *rooaa*, for Innherred. The cpd. *hässje-roa* in Tuna would seem to have come from Nw. diall.

hörka, be able, NSw., *orka*.

ikkärä, *m.*, squirrel. NSw. *ekorre*. There seem to be mainly two groups of forms in Sw. diall., one with *-orn*[23] or *-on*, and one with *-ar* or *-er*. The former are represented by *ikorn.*, Värml., Dalsl., Västerg., *ikone*, Blek., *igon*, Bohusl., and *ikorning*, Österg. The other by *ekare*, Hälsingl.[24] The Tuna form belongs with the latter, with assimilation of its next-last vowel, *-are* to *äre* (*ärä*).

jętthöktu, *adj.*, obstinate.

jōlplon, jolǝplon, *n. pl.*, potatoes. This would appear to be jordäpplen, "earth-apples, pommes de terre," the term used for potatoes in certain West Sw. diall. *SvDL.* cites *joläpple* for Dalsland and Värml. However for Dalarne Rietz gives only the form *jordpära* (earth-pear), which is also used in Halland, Blekinge, Västerg., and Östergötland. In the Tuna form the *ǝ* before *p* is not heard as a rule. The form *jolplon* therefore hardly represents a contamination of *joläpplen* and *jordpäron* but is the word *jordpiron* with the thick *l* carried over from *jol-*. See *piron*.

jussom, *adv.*, just like, sort of.

järboa, *f.*, the hardware-store. *Järnbodan*. Cp. *jär*, iron, d. of Hälsingland.

[23] As.ON. *ikorni*, O Sw. *ikorni*, *ekorni*.

[24] In Skåne *egern*, *igarn* = as Dan. *egern*.

jänta, *f.*, jäntunä, *def. pl.*, girl. Found in many Sw. diall. from Kalmars län on the south and Värmland on the West to Ångermanland in the North as given in *SvDL.*, but often in derogatory use. In Hälsingl. the pl. given is *gente.*

(kaffi)duppa, *n.*, a lunch of cake or toast dipped in coffee. See *duppa.*

kammarä, *m.*, bed-room.

kamp, *m.*, raw-boned horse. See *SvDL.*

kār, *m.*, man, fellow.

kāsa, to sleep (used of children). *Dalm.* offers the noun *kas*, "liten näfversäng för barn," for Älvdal; also for Mora but adding: "föråld."[25] Cp. also *kāsa tåv*, "gøra ifrån sig barnsbörd," Hälsingl.

kjīla, to run, hurry. See also Rietz.

kjirra, *f.*, *pl. kjirrunä*, lamb, but chiefly used as a call. Cp. *kjīr*, *kjīranne*, call to young calves in W. Norway.

kjortil, *m.*, skirt.

kjäft, *m.*, mouth.

kjäk, *m.*, food. Slang, about = "grub" in English slang.

klǭ öpp, to "beat up," whip.

klǭa, *f.*, the itch. NSw. *klåda.* The *d* is preserved in N. Dal.

klossa, *f.*, toad.

klǭu, *adj.*, fidgety. In Hallingdal, Norway, the form *klaautt*, "forkjälet," occurs. Our Tuna word would be from *klādug.*

knāta, to walk, "hoof it." Slangy.

knēpu, ingenious, clever. Cp., with ablaut, *-ig*, the adj. *knepig*, "knipslug, förslagen, Västm. and Närke" (Rietz), and NSw., *knep*, "trick," Nw., *knep*, do.

knōga, to work. Used in somewhat more specialized meanings in the diall. cited in *SvDL.*, Hälsingl., Västerb., Jämtl., Finl., etc. NSw., *knoga*, to act tardily.

knusslin, *adj.*, stingy. NSw., *knussla*, to stint. Cp. *knusslig*, adj., "smutsigt snål," Götaland (Rietz). In E. Norw. rather common in this meaning as: *knusl.*, *n.*, "prutten,"

[25] = *föråldradt*, "antiquated."

knusling, "Gnier," *knuslen*, and *knuslutt*, adj., "smaalig, gnidsk, gniende" (Ross). Cp. also without *l*-augment: *knusa*, "gnie; prutte," Nordhordl., Norway, imperfect sometimes *knaus*, as: "Ho knaus paa mat'n." With this cp. *knausig*, adj., Götaland (Rietz).

knykka, to pilfer. *knykka* in dial. of Götaland means: "hastigt och häftigt rycka till" (Rietz). The word, in somewhat varying forms, is widely distributed in Sw. and also in Nw. dialects, but I have not found it in the Dalarne meaning.

knökkla, *f.*, *pl.* knökklunä, bunion. Cp. *knokkel*, *m.*, (pl., *klar*), "utstående benknota; i altmänhet hvarje framstående kant eller upphöjning," in South Skåne, Sw. The vb. is extensively used in Sw. diall.: *knukkla*, "skrynkla ned," Västerg., *knokkla*, *knykla*, *knokkla*, etc., elsewhere.

kǭa, *m.*, gum, rosin. N. Sw., *kåda*.

kǭk, hut, shanty. The same as *kåg*, *kåk*, *m.*, "en liten enmastad segelbåt," Bohuslän. *Dalm.* gives *kok*, "ussel koja," for Älvdalen.

koksa, to look. *Koks ętteŗ ǫkkən kūta öm*, "see who ran by."

kōla åv, *intr. vb.*, to be overcome, be stricken. This interesting vb. is used in as widely separated regions as Kalmar Län (*kora å*, to die), Blekinge, Östergötl., Västm. (*Kola åv* or *å*, "svimma, blifva sanslös"), and Västerb. (*kool*, "svimma," etc.). The Tuna word has its nearest equivalent in that of Västm. Rietz shows that in one form or another it is in use among most widely removed members of the Finno-Ugrian family of languages. In Sweden its occurrences suggest a northern and a southern form-group. In spite of its range in Finno-Ugrian today it is, no doubt, a loan there from Old Swedish *kval*, vb., *kvälia*. The word is also found rather extensively in Norw. diall. as *kol-all*, "fuldstændigt afkræftet, udmattet," Helgeland; *kolast*, "forkulles," S. Trondhj; *kol-dömd*, adj., "dödsdömt," Mandal; *kolgammel*, "meget gammel, affäldig," Helg., etc.

kǫnka, to carry something that is heavy so that one walks with difficulty.

korn, *n.*, barley.

kōvan., *n.*, money. Root clearly the same as in *kofring(ǫ)*, "Drikkepenge, Lommeskilling, Nordh. og fl." (Aasen); variant forms given are: *kaavring* and *kauring* (in Hardanger), and in the form *kovr*, "Erhvervelse," in Sogn, WNw. Possibly the same as *kuv.*, pile, heap, in some border diall. In Vik, Sogn, one says *kovraakr* of a field owned (as his property) by a pensioner.

kratta, to dig or spade up (as in a garden). The word usually has very different meanings; in Vm., Smål., Kl., and Bl., *kratta* = "nedmylla (säd) i jorden" (Rietz).

krǫnglutt, complicated. NSw. *krånglig.* Cp. *kranglutt veg.*, "trang, kroget, besværlig gjennemgang," Follo (Ross). Also Sw. d. words of somewhat more removed meanings.

krǫnjil, *m.*, a slim bony fellow.

kūta, to run. Widely met with in varying forms in Sw. diall.; quoted in this form by Rietz for: Hälsingl., Ångermanl., Medelpad, Värml., Uppl., Dalsl., and Sörm., and *kuut* or *kut* in Västerb. and Jämtl. For *Dal.* only the forms *kojt*, *kåjt* and *kåjta* are given. *Dalm.* gives also *kaut.*, *n.*, for Älvdalen., the vb. *kaita*, to run, for Orsa, and *koyta* for Älvdalen and Mora. Across the border in neighboring Norw. diall. it seems to be equally common. E.g., *kut.*, *m.*, *n.*, a run, Rom., Stjör., Österd., and into Gubr. and Valders, *kute* vb., löbe, rende. Meget brugelig i Österdalen" (Aasen);[26] the Trondhj. form is given as *kyte*, which is also the Jämtland form.

körpral, *m.*, corporal.

köl., *n.*, coal.

lādu, *f.*, barn. NSw. *lada.* Norw. with final *u*, *o*, also in Västerb. and Fl. *Dalm.* gives *lodo* for Älvdalen.

līr, *n.*, shed. See *velir.*

lisslęsta, the smallest. The positive appears not to be used. For the diall. of Jämtl. and Västerb. Rietz records *sl-* and *ss-*forms of the positive: *liss gossen*, and that in *ss* also for Hälsingl. and Upland (presumably only in the definite). Cp. Tel. Norw. *lisle.*

lǫn, to borrow.

[26] Also in Gbr., Hedem. and Nedre Tel. (Ross).

luppa, *f.*, flea (on plants). NSw. *loppa*. The meaning= about "leaper, (leaf-)hopper." *SvDL.* does not show any related forms. Cp. above *huppa*.

makk, *m.*, worm.

makka, *f.*, worm (the female).

marhakk, *n.*, hash from mare's meat. Horse-flesh was formerly eaten, hardly now any more.

missmörsduppa, sauce of "mysost" (a kind of cheese). A dish of fried pork with a gravy made of "mysost."

må hä̈, =about English: 's 'at so? (is that so?). Cp. *må dä?* Närke, Upland, etc. (Rietz).

męnnisja, *m.*, woman. *Där kommer en kar ǫ en męnnisja pǫ landväg'n.*

munka (pǫ sęi), to move aside a little. *Munk pǫ dęi Knut, sǫ ja fǫ sätt mei.*

mökka, to shovel. General in meaning,[27] not, as usually, confined to: removing the manure from the stable. *SvDL.* gives *möka*, "skotta snö, m. m. med skofuel," from Västerb., Österb., and Nyland, and the expression *måka kol* from Västm. In central Sw. diall. the form is regularly one with *ö*.

möləma, möluma (possibly hardly ever the latter form), *f.*, bumblebee.

nittu, *adj.*, cute; funny.

nybbənko,[28] a cow that has just given birth to a calf. (=*nybär*+*ko*). The word is given in *SvDL.* in the form *nybärko* for Västm.

nänn, to speak of, mention.

näva, *m.*, hand.

ǫkkən, *pron.*, who.

oknu, *adj.*, unknown.

okynnu, *adj.*, mischievous.

orimli, *adv.*, very.

oskapli, *adv.*, very.

ovasslin, *adj.*, extravagant. *Du skä'nt va så ovasslin mä sögl*ə. See *sögel*.

palta (or pallta), *f.*, a woman who is dressed raggedly.

[27] Hence=NSw. *skovla*.

[28] Close *y*.

paltur, *f.*, *pl.*, old ragged clothes.

parvill, little boy, a term of endearment. Latin 'parvulus'? Now NSw. also in the form *parvel* (Selma Lagerlöf in *Nils Holgersons resa*, etc.). Rietz gives it in the latter form for Götal., as *pirvel* for Sörml. and *pervel*, Hälsingl.

pīn kjīt, trickery, meanness. *Han jik ut på pin kjit*, he left the room out of pure meanness.

pīra, *n.*, pīron, *pl.*, pear. See jolplon above.

pulla, *f.*, chicken. NSw. *pulla*, hen.

pöik, *m.*, boy.

ressa, to fuss, fidget. Cp. *ressa*, "vara ostyrlig, mycket munter och liflig," Hälsingl., Medelpad, and *rissa*, "väsnas," Skaraberg (Vg). Many derivatives in Sw. diall. Also Nw. d. *rissa* (Ross).

ressu, *adj.*, restless; used of children (=*ressug*). See above.

rēvkūsa, a foxy person; a child that is unruly and always meddling with things he should not. NSw. *räv*+*kusa* (Rietz under last word).

rökk, *m.*, coat.

rö̈ga, *adj.*, brimful. NSw. *rågadt* (*mål*), full (measure).

riktin, *adj.*, real, veritable; also "in one's right mind." *Karn mått v'int va riktin*, "the fellow could not have been in his right mind."

rumpdrag, *n.*, a "sky-hook." A mythical tool often made the object of a practical joke at slaughtering time. The victim is sent to a neighbor to borrow a "*rumpdrag*," To be sent to borrow a —, "to run a fool's errand."

rö̈na, *pl.*, the hips; said also of the haunch of animals.

sāl, *m.*, parlor.

sjä̈vęlapp, *m.*, a native of Skedvi socken.

sjönn, *adj.*, good. NSw. *skön*. Used in Tuna instead of *gō*, *gött*, as: *ett sjönt äpplę*, a good apple. Cp. *fin*.

skallę, head. NSw. *skalle*, skull, pate, forehead.

skǭlgroa, *f.*, a mixture (of mainly potato peelings) for the swine. The first part is NSw. skal, "rind," and varying dial. forms, Nw. d. *skala*, to peel potatoes. Romsd., *skǫl*, *n.*, peeling, southw. Nw.

skōtöling, skōtäling, *m.*, the word is used of a short knitted sock (the foot part only) which is put outside the regular sock in cold weather; it may be made out of an ordinary sock by cutting off the upper part. Cp. *skoträling* or *skoteling*, *m.*, "socka som sättes inuti skon utanpå strumpan då det är kallt," cited by Rietz for Gästrikland. The word would seem to be composed of *sko*+*til* (in *tilja*). Rietz cites for Mora the form *teln.* golftilja, (and *govteln*), *pl.* *-tenner*, Älvdalen, and *tälningar*, *m. pl.*, Jämtland. The Gästrikl. use shows that the *träling* or *teling* was set inside the shoe, hence it was a kind of lining for it. Cp. *slag-telning*, *m.*, "smal kjäpp till hvilken slag-klumpen skarfvas," Vb. (*SvDL.*).

skrift, *f.*, -a, *def.*, Scripture. *Han ä lard i skrifta.*

skrilla, to slip. Also used as *hāsa.* Given in *SvDL.* for Kl., Öl., Nk., Sk., Vb., Nb.; in the last only ="åka skridsko." On formation see Rietz.

skǫnk, *m.*, leg. NSw., *skank*, thigh, leg. *Dalm.* gives the word in this form for Mora, and *skaunk* for Älvdalen. The form *skånk* is also cited in *SvDL.* for Österb. in Finland.

skörsten, chimney. N Sw. *skorsten.*

slāgu, flail. NSw. *slaga.* Cp. *haku.* The nom. forms *slagu* and *slogu* are cited for Västerb. In varying forms general Sw. in its geography; in Norway, east. and especially northeast. dialectal in the forms *slǫga*, *slogo*, *sloo*, *slugen*, and *slun.*

slarva, to "slavver" while drinking; to drink too much, be addicted to drink. In Sw. diall. elsewhere used of wearing dirty clothes or wearing one's clothes in a slovenly way.

slętchu, *n.*, a mixture for cows consisting of oats, salt, flour, water, etc.

slīplīr, *n.*, shed where the grind-stone is kept.

snegla, to look sideways at a person.

starru, *adj.*, obstinate. NSw. (*hals*)*starrig.* Halstarrig is also Dan-Norw. (literary); *starrig* or *starrug* seems not recorded in dial. use. Cp. *starre*, "stridig, ubøielig person," Hardanger, Norway.

stimma, to be boisterous (said of one or many).

stimm, *n.*, noise, continuous racket.

stinn, *adj.*, sated, the feeling of having eaten one's fill. (Sw. *mätt.*) Cp. *stinn*, "stiff," and *stinn*, "fat," Norrbotten.

stirra, to stand gaping, stand and stare stupidly.

stäkku, *adj.*, short. *Dalm.* gives the form *stäkkut* for Mora and *stekkun* for Orsa. *SvDL.* cites *stäkkug* for Dalarne, loc. Rättvik, and *stäkku* for Malung in Dalarne. The forms *stäkku* or *stäkkug(r)* are further cited for Nk., Sörml., and Värmland. Elsewhere we have a variety of other forms (as *stakkot*, Kalmar, etc.). The vowel *ä* would seem to be the vowel of the comparative and superlative which has established itself in the positive; cp. the Skåne forms: *stakked-stäkre-stäkkst.*

stölpä, *m.*, post.

svärsjö-kråka, a native of Svärdsjö socken.

svęnskor, *pl.*, shoes made by a local cobbler.

sȳna, *f.*, the face.

sänja, *f.*, the bed.

sögel, *n.*, *def.*, söglə, sweets. NSw. *sovel.* Nw. d. *sul*, *sugll* Rietz cites *sugel* for (i) sömras, *adv.*, last summer, Vg., and *saugl.* for Älvdalen, Dal.; otherwise more removed forms.

(i) sömras, *adv.*, last summer.

tafflu, *adj.*, awkward. Cp. tafla, "gaa svagt og snublende," Rog., I. Sogn (Ross), tufla, "arbeide klodset," and var. forms. Also Norw. *tufs.*, stymper, and vb. *tafse*, do., Götal. Sweden.

takka, *f.*, young sheep (a year old).

tarv, *adj.*, eager for, wanting badly (e.g., as a child is *tarv* for a piece of cake).

timotäi, timothy.

tinningja, *f. def.*, the newspaper.

tinta, *f.*, small kerosene lamp (tin-cup with a wick in it).

tjūla, to cry, bawl. Cp. *tjål*, "låta illa, skrika," Vb. (Rietz).

tjūlär, *pl.*, children. *Ga'n ǫ lädjdjęn er tjulär.*

tjūta, to yell.

tōku, *adj.*, wrong, as: *ja kom in tä toku fölk* (the wrong house); *e toku bok*, a (the) wrong book.

tjälta för, to importune one for something, keep at a thing aggressively.

tordyvil, *m.*, dung-beetle. Sw. *torrdyvel.*

tōkskallę, *m.*, simpleton.

tōkutt, troublesome, wearisome (NSw. *tråkig*).

tukkǫa, *f.*, chewing gum.

tunglä, *n.*, *def.*, the moon. *Dalm.* also *tungäl* for North Dalarne. *SvDL.* for north and central Swedish dialects, with many cpds. (mostly from Dalarne).

tungəljust, tung'ljust, *adj.*, *n.*, moonlight. Cited by Rietz for Rättvik, etc.; also *tungelljos*, noun, for Mora.

tūnhūk, *m.*, a native of Tuna, tunhuka, *f.*, do.

Tūn-sokna, *def.*, the parish of Stora Tuna.

tvärföskråka, an obstinate person.

tytcha öm, to like. NSw. *tycka om.*

tǭr, *m.*, a sip. *En tǭr kaffi.*

tǭrä, *m.*, *pl.* tears.

tä, *prep.*, to.

täv̈lapp, *m.*, a bold person, one who acts too freely, is fresh (said mostly of children). *Du ä'n riktin tävlapp*, "you are a fresh one, a bold youngster."

unjen, *m.*, *def.*, the child. The vowel is *u* not *o*, that is not the close *o*-like vowel of the word in many Norw. diall.; nor is it the fronted short *u* (broad *ö*) of NSw.

upptakrōk, *m.*, a gathering hook, about eighteen inches long and made from a single piece of wood, used in gathering the small grain after it has been cut down. (Literally a pick-up hook.)

uslin, *adj.*, skinny, sickly.

utböling, *m.*, a rowdy. Rietz gives the word as widely distributed and adds: "e.g., utböring, person som ej hör till slägten, byen äller socknen, med bibegrepp af dåliga egenskaper," and then also as meaning "utskott, elak människa." In Tuna used only in the sense given.

vā, to be. NSw., *vara.*

vangslīr, *n.*, wagon-shed.

vēlīr, *n.*, vēlrä, *def.*, wood-shed. The def. also *vęlrä.*

vetcha, *adv.*, I should hope (think). NSw. *vet jag.* Nw. d. *vętteg.*

vetträ, *n.*, a stick of wood. Also *vitträ*, with open *i.*

vikklutt, *adj.*, wobbly, not properly balanced. Used also about a person's unsteady walk. Cp. *vikklig*, "ostadig, icke fast," Blekinge, and *vikkug*, "vickande," Sörml. (Rietz).

vinn, *m.*, attic, loft-room. I do not find the simplex recorded anywhere,[29] but, to be sure, in cpds. Thus *SvDL.: vind-og*, "en liten glugg på logen" Dal. (Mora) and "glugg på en torkstuga" (Malung); *vinn-äuge*, "glugg på fähus ock stall hvarigenom spillning utkastas," Jämtland, and in the form *wind-öga*, do., Hälsingl.

vitsi, *adj.*, smart, would-be-clever.

vǫrn, *pron.*, *m.*, our, vǫrn gössä.

väddję, *m.*, *pl.*, walls.

vädrä, *n.*, *def.*, used in two ways, 1, weather; 2, air. Ex.: *han halka ǫ slo bena i vädrä*, "he slipped and his legs flew up into the air."

väfföla, what do you mean? (=*vad-för-slag*).

vällut, *adv.*, wonderful, fine. NSw. *väldigt. Dä va vällutt gött! Dä va vällutt hǫ du ha växt!*

vättä, *m.*, wheat.

yttänärökk, *m.*, overcoat.

ärv, *m.*, inheritance.

öm, *adv.*, by. NSw., *om.*

ändra . . . ällär, *conj.*, either . . . or.

It would hardly be warranted, on the basis of a small number of words, to attempt to draw conclusions regarding the relation of Tunamål to surrounding dialect territory. It would be hasty to draw any inference concerning a possible closer relationship of southeast Dalarne and Gästrikland-Uppland from the presence of certain words in all three, as *skotöling* (Gästrikland) and *flǭbusä* (Uppland), for the latter word is a characteristic dialect formation and may be present in almost any region; *skotöling* is more significant, but possibly this word rather points to northern connections (if it is used only in northern Gästrikland). The word *hink*, n., *e.g.*, seems to suggest central Swedish connections as it is a common term in Sörml., Östergötl., and Västergötl. But it is also a Västerbotten word; hence, is its geography as yet incompletely recorded? Some words Tuna has in common with West Swedish and border dialects (*kūta*, vb., *roa*, n., etc.), rather more perhaps

[29] Except, of course, in the word *vind*, wind.

than it shares with the east or southeast; however, they too are limited in number. And everything depends on the kind of words. However, in their form and their use Tuna words seem most often to find parallels to the north (*assint, föis, vinn*, n., *ikkärä, tjūla*, vb., *ressa*, vb., *kāsa*, vb.). And this, to be sure, is what we should expect.

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